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January 5, 1918

THE Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL FOUNDED 1870

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THE WOMAN CITIZEN

Founded June 2, 1917

Continuing the

WOMAN'S JOURNAL

Founded 1870

By LUCY STONE *and* HENRY B. BLACKWELL

as a Weekly Newspaper Devoted to Winning Equal Rights and Especially to Winning Equal Suffrage for Women, and published weekly in Boston, Mass., from 1870 to 1917.

Continuing also the

WOMAN VOTER

Founded 1910

By the WOMAN SUFFRAGE PARTY OF NEW YORK CITY

and the

NATIONAL SUFFRAGE NEWS

Founded 1915

under the name of the "Headquarters News Letter." In succeeding the National Suffrage News, The Woman Citizen becomes the official organ of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and as such will try to maintain intimate contact between the Association and its two million members throughout the United States.

THE WOMAN CITIZEN is published weekly by the Woman Citizen Corporation in the hope that it may prove a self-perpetuating memorial to Mrs. Frank Leslie's generosity toward the cause of woman suffrage and her faith in woman's irresistible progress.

The directors of the Corporation are Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Mrs. Thomas Bucklin Wells, and Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore.

The editorial offices are at 171 Madison Avenue, New York.

Alice Stone Blackwell is a special contributing editor.

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Mary Ogden White, Mary Sumner Boyd, and Rose Lawless Geyer are associate editors.

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The Woman Citizen

171 Madison Avenue

New York

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Have You Been Enfranchised Lately?

Do You Know What You Can Do with Your Vote Now That You Have It?

Do You Want to Know?

If You Are a Woman,

If You Are a Young Man Just Turned Twenty-one,

If You Are an Immigrant Taking Out Your Last Naturalization Papers,

Follow The Vote and the Voter in the Woman Citizen from issue to issue.

You will be met more than half way with what you want to know about voting.

PROGRESS OF THE SUFFRAGE FEDERAL AMENDMENT

KNOWN IN THE

65TH CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES AS

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 2

and HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 1

Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States Conferring upon Women the Right of Suffrage.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several states as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE

"SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. The Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

History of Amendment

First introduced in the Senate, January 10, 1878, by Senator A. A. Sargent, of California.

REPORTED FROM COMMITTEE:

In the Senate:

1878, Adverse majority.
1882, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1884, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1886, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1889, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1890, Without recommendation.
1893, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1896, Without recommendation.
1913, Favorable majority.
1914, Favorable majority.
1916, Favorable majority.

VOTED UPON IN THE SENATE:

January 25, 1887, yeas 16, nays 34.
March 19, 1914, yeas 35, nays 34.

IN THE HOUSE REPORTED FROM COMMITTEE:

1883, Favorable majority.
1884, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1886, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1894, Adverse majority.
1914, Without recommendation.
1916, Without recommendation.

VOTED UPON IN THE HOUSE:

January 12, 1915, yeas 174, nays 204.

Introduced in the 65th Congress

IN THE SENATE:

April 1917 (special session), by Senators Jones of New Mexico, Shafroth of Colorado, Owen of Oklahoma, Poindexter of Washington, and Thompson of Kansas.

IN THE HOUSE:

April 1917 (special session), by Representatives Raker of California, Rankin of Montana, Keating of Colorado, Taylor of Colorado, Hayden of Arizona, and Mondell of Wyoming.

Status:

IN THE SENATE:

Reported from Committee

September 13, every member of Committee approving.

IN THE HOUSE:

Raker resolution to create a woman suffrage committee in the House adopted by the House September 24 by a vote of 181 to 107.

House Joint Resolution No. 1 reported from Judiciary Dec. 15, 1917, without recommendation.

New identical resolution introduced in House by Judge Raker, Dec. 18, and referred to next Woman Suffrage Committe.

House Vote scheduled for Jan. 10, 1918.

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The Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL

A Journal of Democracy

January 5, 1918

"We shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts—for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own government."

Hail and Farewell

WHEN the world gets far enough along to view it in perspective, no doubt 1917 will stand out as one of the great years in freedom's history. It will take its place in the long chain from Runnymede to the dethronement of Nicholas of Russia. In 1917, the principle of democracy was reaffirmed by President Wilson. In 1917 the fallacy that nations live by trade alone was destroyed, and America's entrance into the world war has announced that war is no struggle for bargain counter supremacy, but the noblest as well as the most colossal of all human battles against autocracy.

Will 1918 see the last stand of autocracy? Its back is now against the wall. Will another twelvemonth see it vanquished?

Women's victories of 1917 are worthy to stand side by side with those of the men of '48 in Europe, with those of '76 in America, with those of '93 in France. The principle of government by the people, and without sex discrimination, has been established in the most populous state of the Union and one of the most affluent and prosperous commonwealths in the world. It was carried by a triumphant and overwhelming vote in the second greatest city on two continents. Whatever antipathies and antagonisms there are left against a real democracy including women as well as men, stand shamefaced now before the bar of history. Its enemies are no longer open enemies; they are masked bandits striking in the dark, for no men can afford longer to align themselves openly with such theories of government as have stamped out the free will of peoples like the Belgians and Serbians.

Stamping on human rights, rights of little peoples, rights of men and rights of women, won't do any more. It simply won't do. The end of 1917 rang out that thousand year old wrong. The year of 1918 will ring in the thousand years of freedom. One of its first acts will be the passage of the Federal Woman Suffrage Amendment, freeing the last disfranchised class in the greatest of all world democracies.

The Right of the States to Amend

SUFFRAGISTS are not asking Congress to decide that any state or states shall have woman suffrage. They are asking it to let each state decide the matter for itself. They are not asking Congress to take away any of the sovereign rights of a state. They are asking it to give heed to one of which no state should be deprived.

Hon. E. Y. Webb, of North Carolina, sponsor for the prohibition amendment, answering the state rights objection for prohibition, answered it for woman suffrage.

"Are you afraid to trust your states?" asks Mr. Webb.

"There is no question of states rights in this proposition. It is the right of the states to have the opportunity to determine whether or not they shall vote to amend the Constitution. That is a sovereign right of which they should not be deprived, and which they provided for in that great instrument."

The Lower House will have its opportunity on Thursday to trust the states by giving them the chance to amend the Federal Constitution if they want to amend it.

"The Casual Parent" and the Wadsworthians

MRS. WADSWORTH and her forces are retiring in fierce indignation from something—press reports are at the moment confused as to whether it is from the National Council of Women or National Council of Defense. Perhaps the Wadsworthians themselves are as confused about what they are resigning from as they are about the occasion of their withdrawal.

They say it is because Jeannette Rankin's bill to give married women the right to choose their own nationality is "feministic" and casts aspersion upon paternity.

This bill which was drawn up by Dean Ellen Spencer Mussey of the Washington Law College provides that upon marriage to an alien an American woman may retain her own nationality or she may renounce her nationality in a court competent to grant naturalization.

Nothing about that to disturb even an anti-feminist, unless she is willing to allow that the old way of counting nationality only from the husband was a reflection on maternity.

The bill is not new. It was introduced last May in the House of Representatives by Miss Rankin. It has apparently taken the antis six months to discover its existence.

The Committee on Immigration in the House gave a hearing on the bill on December 13th and 14th. Miss Rankin opened the

hearing with the declaration that a woman should have a right to choose her own nationality independent of her husband's. Afterwards the hearing was conducted by Dean Mussey. Such women spoke as Mrs. Kate Waller Barrett, national president of the Florence Crittenden Homes; Miss Mary Wood, chairman of the Committee on Legislation of the General Federation of Clubs, and Mrs. Myra Kingman Miller, president of the College Women's Federation. Mrs. Miller, especially, spoke from the standpoint of safeguarding American standards. As a patriot she objects to having women aliens called American citizens because of their husbands' nationality.

The phrase about the father as "casual parent" bears no relation whatever to the bill. It was a remark quoted by Mrs. Thomas of Chicago in the course of being cross-questioned by the Committee. "The question was asked by a member of the Committee," says Mrs. Mussey, "if there was a child of a marriage where the mother and father had different nationalities, which nationality would the child follow? Mrs. Thomas replied very promptly that she believed it should follow the nationality of the mother because she was the more permanent parent, and said that in Chicago they referred to the father as the casual parent because it was so often very hard to find him."

This phrase seems to make the sole foundation for the high dudgeon of the Wadsworthians and for their withdrawal from whatever it is they are withdrawing from. The idea of the casualness of paternity started some time ago and was not originated either in Washington or Chicago. Hagar's testimony seems to indicate that Abraham rather merited the adjective.

Time to Win the War

THERE are many wars going on in the world at this time—wars visible and invisible. Among the good resolutions of the New Year should be one to put through to a finish every righteous conflict in which every soul is individually engaged. This fight for equal suffrage is a righteous cause if ever there was one. It is just touching its climax. Our women should pull today for all they are worth—they should all pull together.

At the National Convention, Mrs. Shuler told about the great things done by Gideon, when he made each of his soldiers take in his right hand a trumpet, and in his left a pitcher containing a lamp, and then at a given signal they all broke the pitchers, blew the trumpets, and shouted, "The sword of the Lord and of Gideon!" The great host of the enemy fell into confusion and fled. "But no one disputed Gideon's right to give the order," said Mrs. Shuler; "no one objected that he would rather hold the pitcher in his right hand and the trumpet in his left; and they all acted together."

This is the time for us to follow that great example, and to follow it with all our might. A. S. B.

Mark Twain for Suffrage

MARK TWAIN was for suffrage, and for nation-wide suffrage. "I should like to see the ballot in the hand of every woman," he wrote.

Perhaps one reason was because he had so good and sensible a wife. In the collection of his letters, just published, he pays a touching tribute to her worth. Writing just after her death, he said to a friend:

"An hour ago the best heart that ever beat for me and mine went silent out of this house, and I am as one who wanders and has lost his way. She who is gone was our head, she was our hands. We are now trying to make plans—*we;* we who have never made a plan before, nor ever needed to. If she could speak to us she would make it all simple and easy with a word, and our perplexities would vanish away. If she had known she was near to death, she would have told us where to go and what to do. . . . She was all our riches, and she is gone; she was our breath, she was our life, and now we are nothing."

John Stuart Mill said that you can tell with almost laughable accuracy what a man's wife is like by finding out what is his opinion of women. With such a wife, Mary Twain could hardly have failed to believe in equal rights. If the spirit of the beloved humorist could stand unseen at the side of each Congressman today, he would bid them vote for the nation-wide woman suffrage amendment.

A. S. B.

Canada and Australia

CANADA and New Zealand have voted for conscription and Australia against it. In both cases the women took part in the election. Henceforward the antisuffragists will quote Canada and New Zealand to the pacifists as an argument against equal rights and will quote Australia to the people who favor the war.

The Boston Herald declares editorially that the outcome in Australia does not mean any lack of determination to win the war; and it adds some remarkable facts showing how much Australia has already done. Says the Herald:

"Australia has its own ideas about ways and means and is apparently in for a political overturn, but it is going to keep right on doing its bit for the empire and for the cause of humanity. And do you realize how much of a bit that is? Thus far Australia has sent 313,000 of its sons to the front. That is a far heavier contribution, in proportion to population, than the nearly 400,000 that Canada has sent. It is equivalent to the contribution of 6,500,000 soldiers by the United States—and all of them as volunteers, remember.

"Moreover, Australia sent a big part of its men in the first year of the war when there was desperate need in France and it had to send them 10,000 miles from home. And after all that awful drain for more than three years, it is still raising 4,000 men a month, all of them volunteers. That is equivalent to about 80,000 volunteers a month in this country, after having raised 6,500,000. And on the money end, the fewer than 5,000,000 Australians have subscribed loans that aggregate nearly $500,000,000. Has Australia done its part? And even that wonderful record of loyalty is less impressive than appears in the New Zealand figures."

In Russia

AGAIN and again, in the word that gets through from Russia, it is made clear that her newly enfranchised women are expressing a constant and coherent effort to "save the pieces" in that country of revolution and counter revolution. It was the woman's Battalion of Death that stood valiantly by Kerensky until the last. It is Babushka who goes up and down the land, in her old age as in her youth, endeavoring to get an intelligent understanding of the crisis into her people. It is the Countess Panin, the only woman minister in the Kerensky government, who stands out for the authority of the Constituent Assembly, while the Bolshevikis rage and bring suit against her for misapplication of funds, though the funds are shown to be safely in a state bank, subject to the authority of the Constituent Assembly. Women like to save the pieces, patch up, and mend and set going again. And unless history fails its own record, it will be the women who will get the work of reconstruction finally inaugurated and developed.

The Spirit of Jeanne d'Arc

TO-MORROW, January 6th, is the 505th Anniversary of Jeanne d'Arc. American soldiers fighting in France for world freedom are not far away from the places hallowed by the memories of the Maid of Orleans. In one town where they are stationed there is a monument to her honor.

The spirit of Jeanne d'Arc has stood for five centuries as the symbol of woman's heroism, of her devotion to country, of her supreme self-sacrifice. Because the times were stressful, what Jeanne d'Arc did came to be called heroism, but reactionaries of her time like the Henry Wise Woods of to-day began by saying that "War is a man's job" and she ought to run along home and stick to her distaff. Before long, however, even great war lords were pinning their hopes on her, just as war lords to-day are relying on the women of England and of France and of Italy and of Canada to carry the war through.

Some of those American men in khaki who voted so steadfastly for woman suffrage must have got a new vision of woman in war time. They have sensed the truth that the spirit of Jeanne d'Arc is not an isolated thing happening once or twice in a thousand years but lives and endures in masses of women in every generation.

That Ten Per Cent Morality

TEN per cent of the children born in war time Prussia are illegitimate—so says the Berlin Town Councillor, Dr. Engel, and finds food for cheerful congratulation in it. He considers it a sign of "moral healthiness."

"The figures afford evidence," so he argues, "that, after all, the idea of the restriction of families, an idea which the war with special emphasis bids us combat, has not yet penetrated the masses."

"Only 136 out of 1,000 of these illegitimate children reach majority in comparison with 512 in the case of legitimate children. Wartime, because of the card system, is a torture for the unmarried mother. Every journey for a food card," explains Dr. Engel, "is a path of thorns and a source of fresh mortification and humiliation. In the card issuing office and again in the shops, she must again and again make confession."

That this "moral healthiness" is costly to mother and child, does not deter Dr. Engel from applauding the fact that the sturdy growth of the population goes on.

The remedies suggested by Dr. Engel are quite openly advocated for the sake of efficient growth of the population. He deplores the fact that there is a waste here which might be avoided. If it is necessary for the sake of efficiency to call the unmarried mother "Frau" and thus make her situation more endurable by all means do so, is his advice for the sake of preserving to the Empire 376 possible children, now more needed than ever.

What the 200,000 unmarried mothers of Prussia may think about it all is a question not even asked.

The Soldier Vote

TO-DAY the card-castles of the antisuffragists are toppling down on every hand. When the soldier vote of New York City was counted, and was found to have gone two to one for woman suffrage, it struck a heavy blow at the myth which the opponents of equal rights have built up as camouflage to mask their defeat—the absurd claim that the city was carried for suffrage by the pro-German vote. The men who are in arms to fight the Germans voted for equal suffrage by a majority even more sweeping in proportion to their number, than the civilian population!

A. S. B.

What's in a River?

IF a New York woman moves across North River she loses her right to vote. But a New York man can move to El Paso, become a Texas man and still vote. If a Kansas woman crosses the Kaw she loses her right to vote. But a Kansas man can move to Maine and still be protected in his voting rights.

Is there any real reason why men should be wards and pets of the nation while women are made to depend on state boundaries for their recognition as voters?

Southern Press and Federal Suffrage Amendment

IT is to be hoped that Congress will supplement the good work it has done in connection with prohibition by promptly passing the resolution for submitting woman suffrage. There is no reason why popular reforms in this country should wait because of the war.—*News and Observer*, Raleigh, N. C.

THE Congress of the United States should at the forthcoming session make provision for submitting to the states for ratification an amendment to the Constitution conferring suffrage upon women. * * * The time is opportune for the submission of the amendment.—*Tennessean and American*, Nashville, Tenn.

Democratic and Republican Women Working for Suffrage Amendment

MRS. GEORGE BASS,
Chairman of the Women's Bureau of the Democratic National Committee

CHAIRMAN RAKER of the House Woman Suffrage Committee has announced January 3 as the date for the hearing of the National American Woman Suffrage Association before his committee in behalf of the Federal Woman Suffrage Amendment. The Rules Committee has agreed to bring the amendment to a vote on January 10.

Simultaneously comes the announcement of two additions to the congressional working forces of the National Woman Suffrage Association in Washington, whose names bring squarely into view the new political aspect of the Woman Suffrage issue. These names belong to the two women who occupy the most prominent positions held by women in party politics today. They are Mrs. George Bass, chairman of the Women's Bureau of the Democratic National Committee, and Miss Helen Varick Boswell, president of the National Republican Woman's Association. That is to say, the women representatives of the two great political parties are lending their active aid to secure the passage of the federal woman suffrage amendment in Congress.

Mrs. Bass became a national figure in politics during the last presidential campaign, when she was manager of the Women's Campaign Committee of the National Democratic Party, with headquarters at Chicago. To her efficient work on behalf of the party is credited the fact that ten out of the twelve states where women voted for President were carried for President Wilson. Thus, Mrs. Bass was the logical person for the chairmanship of the Permanent Women's Bureau of the Democratic National Committee which was soon after established with headquarters at Washington.

From Washington Mrs. Bass now directs her work of getting women's votes for the Democratic Party. At present it would be no bad guess that she is busy pointing out to Democratic leaders the big opportunity they have to clinch the women's vote in New York by using the party's power in behalf of the Federal Suffrage Amendment. And is it likely that the party which had the foresight to create a Woman's Bureau will be so blind to its own interests as to send Mrs. Bass back to organize the women voters for the next campaign without equipping her with the means to win them —namely, the National Democratic Party's recognition of women's political equality by passage of the Federal Woman Suffrage Amendment?

Miss Boswell's presence in the field will not, of course, make Mrs. Bass's task any lighter. Miss Boswell, as chairman of the woman's division of the National Republican Party, knows all about those congressional districts that ought to be gained by the Republicans. Nor is it to be doubted that Miss Boswell has her plans laid for winning enough congressional districts by means of women's votes to overcome the present narrow majority in the House of Representatives.

MISS HELEN VARICK BOSWELL
President of the National Republican Women's Association

NOT a shadow of doubt exists in the mind of the newly appointed chairman of the Woman's Division of the National Republican Party, Miss Helen Varick Boswell, that *now* is the time to pass the Federal Suffrage Amendment. No "ifs" and "ands" about it trouble Miss Boswell. Kindly but firmly she says: "The time has come. The war is hastening much needed reform legislation on which should have been passed some years ago and suffrage stands out as one of the measures to be granted immediately.

"Politicians and political parties know that suffrage is coming and I believe they see the wisdom of taking the shorter, the more direct route via the Federal Amendment, in preference to the more tedious and long drawn out state-by-state route. I have every hope of the passage of the Federal Amendment when it comes up for a vote in the House on January 10. But more than that, I look for it to go through by Republican votes. The South, the so-called solid South, will not be in favor. Take away Southern votes and what can the Democratic vote do toward passing the Amendment? It is the Republican vote in the House that will carry it to victory. It is to the advantage of the Amendment that the political philosophy of the Republican Party includes a leaning toward federalized government." Then Miss Boswell calmly claimed another point for the Republicans: "With the possible exception of two states, every state that has come into the full suffrage ranks has come in during the time that a Republican administration was in power.

"TO my mind one of the things that will react greatly, more perhaps than any other one thing, to the passage of the Federal Amendment is the splendid war work done by the suffragists the country over. Right here in New York state I saw many men change their views toward suffrage, men who had been ardently opposed, when they realized the part women were playing in this great struggle. The women have demonstrated in the best way possible their fitness for the ballot. What is true of New York is true in every state. War service presented a big opportunity and the women have risen to it. This same war service that had so much to do with the victory in New York is having much to do in shaping the opinion of Congressmen toward the Nation-wide enfranchisement of all women."

When asked how she believed New York congressmen of Republican faith in particular stand on the Federal Suffrage Amendment, Miss Boswell replied, "Practically solid for it. This is not mere optimism but knowledge based upon interviews. The New York victory made great changes in the opinion of many men, and not the least of these in some of the New York Congressmen."

MISS BOSWELL already has big plans under way for organizing the women of the country under the National Republican banner. She is convinced that hosts of the newly enfranchised will flock to the Republican standard. District organization is on in New York City, and to the suffragists Miss Boswell paid this compliment: "In the districts so far organized the women who have had their training in the suffrage organization are best equipped as leaders. Organization does wonders in developing women, in bringing out their latent ability."

"Do you believe in women staying together as a party?" was the next question, asked some-

what timidly in the face of so much Republican enthusiasm.

"Indeed, no," came the ready answer. "It is not feasible. It is not practical. Each must declare herself at the primaries, must enroll with some party. No doubt women will go together when some great principle is involved and party lines obliterated, but that is a different matter. The women must decide on their party preference. It is quite impossible to have a platform resembling all the colors of Joseph's coat. It must be of one color, the party the woman prefers. This does not mean that civic clubs or forums are out of the question. There again you have a different matter. But a woman's party as opposed to a man's party—never.

"Do not the parties reason that in all probability the women will align themselves with the party which has made possible their enfranchisement?" was asked.

"Yes, but of course one cannot say positively they will do that. But they should."

Miss Boswell was closely associated with the late Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, who was active in work in behalf of the Republican Party. In the course of her conversation Miss Boswell referred to those days in the late eighties when Henry Blackwell would come to ask their aid in getting a suffrage resolution through Congress. "Some of the most ardent advocates of the cause to-day were our most bitter opponents then. Slowly, little by little, woman has builded, until now no political party, unless it contemplates political suicide, would refuse to endorse suffrage."

Returning to the Federal Amendment, Miss Boswell said: "Leaving out all other arguments in its behalf, it is expedient to pass the Federal Amendment merely as a matter of political sagacity."

Women's Capacity for Details

"WOMEN voters an asset, not a liability," is the chant of the New York State politician.

With one leap that versatile genius has gone far past the modest appeal of women that they might receive the vote as a fifty-fifty proposition; that is, that they might share the burden and the freedom of democracy.

They are to go right up head and teach men how to use the ballot, according to reports of recent meetings held in New York. Edward J. Boyle, former president of the Board of Elections, told them this himself at a meeting of the State Democratic Forum at the Hotel Astor on December 27. With his own little hatchet he destroyed at one blow the idea that men have either by patient study or by practice attained a knowledge of the details of voting which gives them any superiority over women.

This meant the mechanical methods of registering the vote on the ballot, which Mr. Boyle told them half the men did not know.

"I am looking forward to making you women educate the men," said Mr. Boyle. "Election is a large subject, but it is full of detail, and that is a point women are strong on. I wish personally I knew as much about my new job as I do about election; but there are a good many men who know very little about the mechanical part of voting. Thousands of men march up to the polls as though they knew all about it, and then find a blank ballot and drop it into the box, or else write across it and lose their vote. Some of the best educated people are the most stupid. They are too conceited. They think they know all about it, and won't let any one show them. Just to see them march up to that polling booth with the solemnity of an owl, go in, stay the time it would take to fill out the ballot, and not do a thing. We talk ourselves blue in the face telling the men what to do."

Why Not?

Endorsing Suffrage

THE State Federation of Women's Clubs of Alabama, in convention at Mobile has passed a resolution approving the enfranchisement of women. Mrs. J. B. Parke, chairman of the State Suffrage Association of Alabama, introduced the resolution and guided it to a successful passage.

The State Association of Farmers' Clubs in session at Lansing, Mich., passed a resolution indorsing woman suffrage.

Mrs. Whitehouse to Go Abroad

MRS. NORMAN DE R. WHITEHOUSE of New York City, has been asked by Chairman George Creel of the Bureau of Public Information to visit Switzerland on a special mission.

It is understood that Mrs. Whitehouse has been urged to undertake this mission for the purpose of presenting the attitude of the Washington Government more accurately and correcting false impressions such as may exist. She was chosen by George Creel, the chairman of the committee, and will be the first woman who has been asked to undertake such a mission in a foreign country.

Mrs. Whitehouse was asked to undertake this work because of the success of her work in the campaign in favor of the adoption of woman suffrage in New York State. Her field of endeavor in Switzerland, as representative of the Committee on Public Information, will be to make speeches, distribute literature, and undertake to make plain the American position before the public in Switzerland.

It is understood to be the plan of Chairman Creel to arrange for the dispatch of other persons on similar missions to certain other neutral nations. German propagandists are active in Switzerland and have sought in many ways to misrepresent the American people and Government and otherwise embarrass the Entente cause. Their base of operations has been Zurich.

Confidence in Pennsylvania

THAT the Pennsylvania members of Congress will be found solidly behind the Federal Amendment when it comes to a vote January 10 is the prediction of the state suffrage president, Mrs. J. O. Miller, a prediction made in the full knowledge of the personnel of the delegation and the events of past history. "Ours may be a truly colossal confidence," said Mrs. Miller when asked to show upon what she based her claims, "but I say this as representative of the suffragists of the state, notwithstanding all that has happened in the past. We are Pennsylvania women and knowing that the plain men of Pennsylvania are with us in a great majority we decline to have our faith blighted—a faith that is so extensive that it includes each and every congressman."

The war has brought about a great change of sentiment which, in the belief of Mrs. Miller, will swing to the passage of the Federal Amendment. "The fathers, with the mothers, are realizing, as never before, their obligation to democracy and what democracy means," says Mrs. Miller.

JESSE LYNCH WILLIAMS
WHO WROTE THE PLAY

JUDGE

[stepping aside]

All right, go put a stop to it then! [JOHN *starts toward house.*] *It's your own house—turn her out again.* [JOHN *stops short.*] *What are you going to do about it, John?* [JOHN *has no answer.*] *Drive little Jean into marriage with a man she does not love—she is an old-fashioned girl. But your other sister—you can't make her marry even the man she does love, unless she sees fit. She is the New Woman! Society can no longer force females into wedlock—so it is forcing them out . . . by the thousands! Approve of it? Of course not. But what good will our disapproval do? They will only laugh at you. The strike is on. Few of the strikers will let you see it. Few of the strikers have Helen's courage. But, believe it or not, the strike will spread. It cannot be crushed by law or force. Unless society wakes up and reforms its rules and regulations of marriage, marriage is doomed. . . . What are you going to do about it?* [*Silence.*] *I thought so—nothing. Call them bad women and let it go at that. Blame it all on human nature, made by God, and leave untouched our human institutions, made by man. You poor little pessimists! human nature today is better than it ever was, but our most important institution is worse—the most sacred relationship in life has become a jest in the market-place. . . . You funny little cowards, you're afraid of life, afraid of love, afraid of truth. You worship lies, and call it God!*

THEODORE

My dear, marriage is woman's only true career.

HELEN

So Lucy tells me, Cousin Theodore. But a woman cannot pursue her career, she must be pursued by it; otherwise she is unwomanly.

JUDGE

Ahem. As we passed through the library to while ago, I think I saw your little sister being pursued by her career.

A DISTINCTIVE, maybe a pathetic, feature of the audiences that are flocking to the Astor Theatre in New York to get that momentous question, "Why Marry?" answered by Jesse Lynch Williams's play, is their youth.

They quite youthfully want to know.

Do the play and the players find the way around those mighty questions of mating that still thrill one in spite of all the difficulties that economics and conventions can assemble to choke them off?

Have play and players any suggestions to offer about this old social institution worth considering, when one isn't far past twenty and sick of social deceits and hypocritical conventions and just bound and determined to be as radical as the radicalest?

Thus they come questioning, drawn by the play's question.

IT is curious to watch them as they find their private and particular challenges flung out publicly over the footlights. The playwright has gone over the whole road for them. He lets his people say all the things that need to be said. About the banality of an economic scheme of things which insures that young people can marry without starving by the time they have reached the dynamic age of forty, about the absurdity of the law that holds people together who want to be apart, about the crudity of the Church in keeping watch-dog guard over the letter of the marriage institution while the spirit is shamefully traduced, about the inability of one's brothers and cousins and uncles and aunts to recognize any compulsion in love for love's own sake. It is all said for them and said harshly, scathingly, in youth's own insistent terms.

AND out there beyond the footlights the young revel in it. Here's language for you. Here's scorn. Here's the whole ruction inside of you made articulate at last. Being young they become well satisfied over getting the matter talked out, they glow so with getting it expressed that one wonders if maybe the vital thing with them isn't, after all, the need of getting these matters out into the open, raising the veil of social reticence, facing the facts and it may be that Mr. Williams's real contribution has been his divining exactly that.

THE STORY OF THE PLAY

TO begin with there is the Economic Situation. Helen is a young self-supporting scientist who has a rich brother but who gets a college education and goes in for laboratory work partly because she likes to work and partly because she has a curious twentieth century disinclination to live on her brother's bounty. But she has not entirely slipped her brother's leading strings even at that. It is really through him that she finds a place in the Baker Institute where she works with the famous Dr. Hamilton, helps him discover the Hamilton antitoxin and falls in love with him. What are these New Women accomplishing?, wails John's wife, who has spent her life trying to stay in the picture as an old-fashioned wife; just one thing, as she sees it; they are destroying chivalry. To which the practical Helen replies, "Not entirely, Lucy, not entirely. For instance, I am the best assistant Ernest Hamilton has, but the worst paid; the others are all men. Hurray for chivalry!"

Why

ERNEST
LAWFORD

NAT
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THE CHURCH, THE
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IN THE

ART OF

ACTING

ESTELLE WINWOOD

Marry?

EDMUND BREESE

ESTELLE WINWOOD

W, THE FAMILY
OF YOUTH

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FOR

THE

TOP

RUNG

HO PLAYS HELEN

AT first she is going to keep Ernest Hamilton from proposing to her for the sake of his own career, and at first he is not going to propose to her because he can't stand the idea of the Helen sort of girl being "a superior servant in an inferior home." But they are far, far too radical to make these simple admissions even to themselves. Instead they build up a delirious little camouflage of modernism and talk big about not believing in marriage. And then quite irrespective of their momentous beliefs on the marriage question, suddenly their love of one another leaps out and they are in.

AFTER love has swept them into each other's arms, Ernest falls back on matrimony as the friendly expedient through which they can manage their new life together. But Helen is not only a new woman, she has the old woman's dogged insistence on logic. They have said they don't believe in marriage, that marriage would ruin his career, turn him into a man with his nose to the grindstone instead of a scientist with his eyes on the stars, and her into a superior servant in an inferior home, ergo they can't marry. She lets Ernest enjoy a sleepless night in looking forward to the wedding, then she calmly enlightens her family and him. They will go abroad, they will work together, they will give up marriage, but "the right to work, the right to love—those rights are inalienable."

THEREUPON the rich brother, who has argued valiantly against their marriage because of their poverty and his ambition for his sister to make a good match, is driven to plead with her to marry, marry by all means, marry now. But marry she won't. The family has made out too strong a case against marriage when it suited their ulterior purposes to do so. Ernest is brought around to stand by her in her decision because of the family's hypocritical reasoning, and the two young people have their feet over the threshold and their faces turned toward the taxi that is to bear them away for their new and disreputable life when lo! by some delicious hocus-pocus the cabalistic sign of the law is made over them, they are just as much married as anybody, and their life together, the same in substance, is not going to be disreputable at all because of the incantation that has been spoken.

IT may be urged—it has been urged—that the play by capitulating to the marriage institution merely argues around the circle, goes out of the back door only to come in by the front. Well, so does life capitulate to the marriage institution and to the young it's a good deal to find the front door approach. The real grievance that twentieth century youth has with social institutions, tradition and sanction is that, having become devious in their logic, they so often arrive at right conclusions for wrong reasons. Not even the young, Mr. Williams ardoitly contends, are inherently opposed to some compact with society under the name of marriage. They are willing enough to join their right hands. But what they won't do is believe that joining right hands, or any other symbolic ceremony, can serve as the be-all and end-all in justifying marriage. Marriage is on trial, warns Mr. Williams. Bring it up to date. It, no more than any other social institution, is too good to improve. Hold on to what is good

(*Continued on page* 116)

BEATRICE BECKLEY WHO PLAYS LUCY

HELEN

Yes, uncle, but Jean is a true woman. I'm only a New Woman.

JUDGE

All the same, you'll be an old woman some day, if you don't watch out.

HELEN

Ah, yes, my life's a failure. I haven't trapped a man into a contract to support me.

LUCY

[*who married to be supported*]

[*Picks up knitting bag and does her best to look like "just an old-fashioned wife."*]

You ought to be ashamed! Making marriage so mercenary. Helen dear, haven't you New Women any sentiment?

HELEN

Enough sentiment not to make a mercenary marriage, Lucy dear.

JUDGE

Ahem! And what kind of marriage do you expect to make?

HELEN

Not any, thank you, uncle.

JUDGE

What! You don't believe in holy matrimony?

HELEN

Only as a last extremity, uncle, like unholy divorce.

Farmer and Patriot

"SOWN to winter rye and owner gone to the front" is what a South Berlin, Mass., farm could say if it would.

"The farm will be all right until spring," explained Miss Mary W. Dewson, one-time dairy farmer and always trained social worker, who has sailed for France in answer to the cablegram of Major Grayson M. P. Murphy for six social workers needed in reconstructive work. Miss Dewson has taken with her her farm partner, Miss Mary G. Porter.

In 1916 their dairy farm paid its way, but mounting grain prices made the outlook impossible for 1917. Therefore, they sold their cows and arranged to grow winter rye for the furtherance of Mr. Hoover's wheatless program. Now they are foot-loose and free to work in France at their profession, social work. Miss Dewson, who has been legislative chairman of the Massachusetts Suffrage Association, was for twelve years superintendent of the Girls' Parole Department of that state.

This department introduced a unique method of looking after the girls from the Lancaster Reform school. It was initiated and organized by Miss Dewson herself and has done much good work. Its program has been somewhat like that of the "big sister" movement. Each girl, paroled by the institution, was put in charge of a woman supervisor to whom she must report at frequent intervals. By this individual, personal supervision many delinquent girls were guided into happy futures, while feeble-minded and defective girls were weeded out and put under suitable care.

Miss Dewson and Miss Porter have joined a division of the Red Cross, which has a distinctive place in the desolated countries. They wear a special Red Cross uniform—one built for service and not for beauty. It is a sporting suit of Oxford gray with a gray flannel shirt. Worn with it is a black felt sailor hat with a high crown not unlike the broad brimmed hat of the Pilgrim Fathers. Tan shoes, belt and necktie can not be said to enliven the costume—but there are red crosses on sleeve, breast and hat.

These Massachusetts suffragists are two out of many who have gone into action at the front from the suffrage associations affiliated to the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

Miss Dewson, as an officer of the Massachusetts Suffrage Association, is one of the thirteen officials now in active war work who are represented by thirteen stars on the National's Service flag. These thirteen stars correspond to the thirteen original States of the Union, but this priority, say the suffragists, will not hinder the National from welcoming new stars.

Woman Voter Gets Croix de Guerre

IT is now reported that Dr. Jane Craven of Evanston, Illinois, is the first American woman to be honored with the French Croix de Guerre. The cross was bestowed upon her for rescuing the wounded under fire.

MEMBERS of the Woman's Suffrage Party of Nashville, Tennessee, voted to devote every Wednesday to Red Cross work. This decision was made at the convention of the Nashville suffragists.

At the Front With the Suffrage Service Flag

MISS MARY W. DEWSON

The Little Children Suffer

THE call to service in France grows more insistent as each day shows the great need for constructive welfare work. Something of the need of this service and the need of funds to carry on this work is shown in a letter from Dr. Esther Pohl Lovejoy of Portland, Oregon, now serving in France. "I have never seen so many beautiful, intellectual and spiritual faces among little children who are suffering from the things that little children need," writes Dr. Lovejoy from Paris. "It is certainly up to the Americans to go down deep into their pockets and help this nation care for its children. Tuberculosis is rampant. I visited at least a dozen wretched apartments where one death had occurred and other cases had developed. Poor little children with skin, lung and bone tuberculosis."

Dr. Lovejoy is also one of the National's "original thirteen" stars. She was president of the Oregon Equal Suffrage Association before she left for the front.

Heard Round the World

THE New York suffrage victory was "a shot heard round the world." From Balboa in the Canal Zone comes a message of congratulations to Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt from Frederick G. Swanson, attorney. In the course of his congratulatory letter Mr. Swanson says: "The Federal Amendment is now brought much nearer, and the argument of the advocates of 'suffrage by states' considerably weakened, since it is now more than ever apparent that such is an unnecessary waste of time and effort that might be expended in other channels. In making this statement, I am not unconscious of the educational value of state campaigns.

"Congratulations on a genuine 'Greater New York.'"

Forward! to France

MRS. J. BORDEN HARRIMAN has gone to France on a government assignment. She is Chairman of the Committee on Women in Industry appointed by the Council of National Defense. She is also a member of the Congressional Committee of the National American Woman Suffrage Association upon whose service flag she is one of the thirteen stars.

One of Mrs. Harriman's efficient projects set on foot before she left was the Motor and Ambulance Corps of the Woman's Volunteer Aid of the District of Columbia Branch of the American Red Cross.

This ambulance corps follows daily a program of activity which leaves few moments for leisure. Rain or shine, early or late, this band of volunteer workers is doing a patriotic service of a most practical kind.

Every troop train passing through the city of Washington, no matter the hour, is treated to sandwiches and coffee by the members of Mrs. Lanz Anderson's Refreshment Corps who are transported to and from the trains by the women of the Motor Corps. The women drive their own cars looking very military in their natty uniforms of gray, designed by Mrs. Harriman's daughter, Miss Ethel Harriman, now doing her part "somewhere in France."

Calls to any one of the five army camps adjacent to Washington are answered by the Ambulance Corps and no matter how contagious the disease may be the patient is transported in one of the five ambulances which are driven by women trained mechanicians and carrying "first aid" kits.

MRS. ALICE LEE MOQUE

Something of the temper and spirit of self-sacrifice that characterizes the personnel of the Motor and Ambulance Corps, may be judged from the family of Mrs. Alice Lee Moqué, ardent suffragist and equally ardent worker in the corps. Not only is Mrs. Moqué giving generously in time and strength to the Red Cross work, but her eldest son is at the head of two large ammunition factories; her second son has left his law practice to do his part as a captain in the United States Reserve, and the young daughter of the household, not to be outdone by her elders, is a Girl Scout.

Secretary Baker on War

ONE of the most striking speeches made at the National Suffrage Convention was the address of Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War. He said, in part:

"It will not seem strange to you that we are asking ourselves questions as to the final results of the war. If the waste and destruction were not relieved by some forward-looking promise, the burden would be quite insupportable for the human race. So, when we are not wholly occupied with the duties of the hour, we are trying to penetrate the future.

"I sometimes ask myself what does this war mean to women? War always means to women sorrow and sacrifice, and a mission of mercy; but one of the large redeeming hopes of this particular struggle is that it will bring a broadening of liberty to women. This war is waged for democracy. Democracy is never an accomplished thing. It is always a process of growth, an endless series of advances. President Wilson has called it a rule of action. It is a rule that adapts conduct to environment. It has been so long since I have had time even to look at the back of a book that I hesitate to try to prove this from history; but look at a few broad facts. What was called a democracy in Greece was a small privileged class ruling over slaves. The members of the ruling class had certain democratic relations with one another. There was no more real democracy in Rome. The first constitutional convention of the French Revolution had a very restricted electoral system, with a property qualification. It was so with our own government in 1776 and 1789. It was a rule of conduct adapted to the environment of 1789. It will not do for us now to embrace the hollow figure in which Democracy was once enshrined. We must have a democracy adapted to the environment of 1917.

"WHAT changes have taken place in democracy? The sentimental attitude of men toward women in public affairs, and the sentimental attitude of women toward men in public affairs, is due to underlying facts. In 1789 we were largely a rural and agrarian population. The family was no more the unit of society then than it is to-day, but the family's interests were much narrower. Then woman's sphere was limited by the four walls of the home and the church. Our activities have changed. Not only have we changed our methods of transportation from the stage coach and pack mule to the steam train and motor car, but we have speeded up our intellectual processes in the same way. The invention of machinery and the growth of a more congested population led to the advent of women into many new spheres of work, and there came to be a community of interests between men and women which is now getting translated into law.

"The whole environment has changed. In 1789 we might quite possibly have defined ourselves as a democracy although women did not vote; but not now.

"We speak of this as a war for democracy. Women are making sacrifices just like men. The activities of women in aid of the war are a necessary part of it. If all the women were to stop their work to-night, we should have to withdraw from the war—at least temporarily, until we could wholly readjust ourselves.

"One of the things this war is bringing home to us is that men and women are essentially partners in an industrial civilization; and by the end of the war the women will be recognized as partners.

"Those who look back and read the history of our time will see the Hapsburgs and the Hohenzollerns marching hand in hand up out of the darkness—medieval figures still—and meeting this young, unconquerable giant of the modern spirit. For democracy is a spirit rather than a state of being. It grows continually. Just as in mountain climbing, as we go higher and higher we see peak after peak come into view, so as we go forward we see larger and larger liberties and benefits to the human race come in sight, with more and more democracy.

"THIS war is the outcome of a long history. In one of Shakespeare's plays, I have forgotten which, a general sits in his tent on the field, on the eve of battle; and as he falls asleep there come trooping by him shadowy figures of men whom he has done to death. To-night Prussia sits in the tent; and Silesia, and Poland, and Alsace-Lorraine, and all the territories that the rulers of Prussia have stolen, and all their defiances of the cardinal principles of ethics and humanity, come trooping by as dream figures. Our turn may come to sit in the tent; and if the figures that pass are denials of justice, oppressions and wrongs, we may be sure that the battle of the morrow will go to a stronger race. But if the figures that pass by are justice and real recognition of the rights of others, we can face the onset of the morrow with courageous hearts and the assurance of victory.

"This gives us a chance to realize what we are fighting for. Why, democracy used to be the name of a political party! I belong to it; but to-day democracy means much more.

"WOMEN, like men, are now discovering their latent capacities; and the nation is discovering its latent capacities too. After the war, when we set out not only to rebuild the material damage, but to try to bind up the spiritual wounds of the world, we shall find the value of having women free to give their full and unhampered service. We believe that the outcome of this war will be an enlargement of liberty and the better protection of the common good; and thus, after a while, these severely troubled waters will really bring a healing influence."

The warm applause of the audience seemed to show a hearty agreement with Secretary Baker's point of view. A. S. B.

National Suffrage Association Has Six War Committees

To the four existing war-service committees, two were added, and all are to be henceforth grouped in one department, under chairmanship of a member of the national board. The full six committees are food production, conservation, Americanization, protection of women's labor, child welfare and a mobile hospital unit in France.

Pledges to the N. A. W. S. A.

THE convention pledged over $100,000 for the year's expenses in less than an hour's time, some of the pledges being from the state associations, but many of the large contributions coming from individuals. Mrs. William Thaw, Jr., of Pittsburgh, pledged $2,000; Mrs. Robert Gould Shaw, of Boston, $5,000; the Leslie Woman Suffrage Commission, $13,000; Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, $1,000; Mrs. Stanley McCormick, $2,000; Mrs. Joseph Fels, of New York, $1,000; Mrs. V. Everit Macy, of New York, $1,000; Mrs. Wirt Dexter, of Boston, $1,000; Mrs. Arthur Ryerson, of Chicago, $1,000; Mrs. Cyrus H. McCormick, of Chicago, $1,000. Others contributing amounts ranging from $100 to $500 were Mrs. MacPherson, of Michigan; Mrs. Julius Rosenwald, of Chicago; Mrs. Charles Tiffany, of New York; Miss Mabel Willard, of Boston; Mrs. B. F. Pitman, of Boston; Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, of New York; Mrs. Guilford Dudley, of Nashville; Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, of New York.

Mrs. McAdoo Is Proud

"I WANT to crow a little, because I am a member of the Empire state and I am now a woman citizen. It is a wonderful thing in these days of world crises to be an American citizen, and I think that it is especially wonderful to be a woman citizen, because America has a great part to play, and women are being given for the first time, as never before, the opportunity to show what they can do to help. We have already done a great deal, but we all know how much more they can do."

Women Experts Chosen

THE Federal Food Administration has appointed two New York women to have charge of the Department of Home Economics in that state. The appointees, announced by the New York State Food Commission, are Mrs. Mary Schwartz Rose, of New York City, who will have supervision of the departmental work in New York City, and Miss Martha Van Rensselaer, of Ithaca, who will have the supervision of the entire state outside of New York City.

National Council of Women Endorse Suffrage

AT its biennial meeting in Washington, December 12, the National Council of Women, the largest body of women in the United States, composed of twenty-nine national organizations, with a membership of more than 7,000,000 women, passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That the National Council of Women urge the President and Congress to expedite the passage of the federal suffrage amendment, clearing the way for the giving of suffrage to women of this country in order that they may be "free and equal" within the country itself, and that these United States may no longer belong to the group of world powers which govern without the "consent of the governed."

Have You Been Enfranchised Lately?

Naturalization

Mary Sumner Boyd

THE enfranchisement of women in the state which has the largest foreign population in the Union has brought into the foreground several naturalization problems; has brought out prominently certain disabilities of women and has tended to point the cure for one criticism of woman suffrage in relation to foreign born women.

More than thirty per cent of the population of New York is foreign born. The majority of these are men, but the Naturalization Bureau has been kept busy since November 6, 1917, in response to the application of that intelligent proportion of the feminine foreign born minority to whom citizenship with voting rights seemed a thing to be desired.

Spinsters have taken out first papers subject to a minimum wait of two years if they have been in this country for several years, a maximum of five if they are newly arrived. A rumor has been in circulation that in the case of an alien woman long resident in the United States the two years waiting period between first and second papers would be waived. This is not true. It would have been possible up to June, 1906. Section 2167 of the United States Revised Statutes, which was repealed at that time, provided that persons who had resided in the United States during the last three years of minority should, after five years' of residence, being twenty-one years of age, be admitted without first papers. Many men became citizens under this provision, and men who have served in Army, Navy or Coast Guard can still do so, but no woman in 1917 can thus become a voter over night.

A MARRIED woman cannot of herself become a citizen, so in spite of woman suffrage in New York, sixty-two per cent of foreign born women who are married must take their right to vote as a gift from their husbands; conversely that proportion of American born women whose husbands are aliens must give up their birthright of American citizenship.

As formerly in the matter of property and family rights, so still in the matter of citizenship husband and wife are one, and that one is the husband. Wives of aliens, some of them themselves American born, others foreigners desirous of American citizenship, have been turned away daily since November 6 by the Naturalization Bureau. Women are only eligible to the reflected foreign or American citizenship of their husbands as long as marriage lasts; they have no citizenship of their own. On the termination of marriage, by death, desertion or divorce, the American wife of an alien is automatically repatriated if she resides in the United States. If she resides abroad, she can be repatriated by registering before the United States Consul within the year. This much of personal rights the American born woman has, in compensation for the loss of her husband. The law does not help the loyal American wife of an enemy alien husband—it only holds out to her the hope of widowhood; It will be remembered that Conan Doyle suggested divorce as the solution in such cases.

The alien widow of an American does not so easily shuffle her husband's citizenship; she retains it unless she returns to her own country or renounces it before a proper court. In this case the country may suffer as much as the woman, since a woman who may be at heart and by birth an alien enemy is classed and treated as a loyal American. The alien widow of an alien can take out citizenship papers on the same terms as the spinster.

CRITICS have never considered the married woman as having a right to choice of citizenship, but they have not failed to consider possible disaster to the community from the voting citizenship which an alien wife gains automatically from her husband after satisfying the minimum state residence requirements, in some states as low as six months. In some states even in spite of this provision in the law the husband has an advantage over the wife. Thus in Kansas an alien male can vote on first papers but his wife cannot go to the polls till he is a full citizen. This is not a problem in New York as the woman suffrage amendment provides that the alien wife of an American citizen shall have been a resident of the United States for five years. It appears, however, that even if this provision did not exist in the New York amendment, the Naturalization Law itself would carry its own cure, for there is a strong possibility that in the case of voting rights a provision of the law may be interpreted by the courts to require five years' residence in the case of alien wives of Americans.

Section 1994 reads: "A woman who is now, or may hereafter be married to a citizen of the United States, and *who might herself be lawfully naturalized* may be deemed a citizen."

The crucial phrase in this is emphasized, for only after five years' residence is naturalization lawful. This would be a perfectly just understanding of the law, and a decision on this basis in some other equal suffrage state than New York may some day answer for the whole United States the criticism that woman suffrage will automatically make voting citizens of alien women who have not yet learned the first principles of American citizenship.

IT appears from this that though the spinster, as long as she is a spinster, can be a citizen in her own right, the wife has no citizenship at all, and that the only privilege she had, namely, that of becoming an American without long waiting, is about to be taken from her. Few married women will be unwilling to pass the same five years of probation and education as their husbands, but an increasing number ask the same right their husbands have of choosing their own country.

Legislation to give the married American woman the right to retain her citizenship is now before Congress. This is part of the world wide movement which is the complement of woman suffrage, and which like woman suffrage, though for other reasons, has gained an impetus from the world war.

Queen Mary to Dr. Shaw

A TELEGRAM from Sandringham, on January 1 carried Queen Mary's New Year's greetings to the women of America. It was sent to Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, chairman of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense, and read as follows:

"I received with much satisfaction and pleasure the friendly message you addressed to me from the Women's Committee of the Council of National Defense of America.

"Please convey to the sisterhood of your great country the warm thanks of the women of the British Empire for their inspiring words of encouragement and assurance. The horrors of war have taught us to know one another better and they have strengthened the ties of kinship and mutual sympathy by uniting the women of the English speaking races heart and soul in the struggle for liberty and civilization.

"Confident of the valuable help we women can give our gallant sailors and soldiers, I pray for God's richest blessing on our efforts.

"MARY R."

Telegram from Utah Women to Dr. Anna Howard Shaw

"THE General Board of the Relief Society voicing the sentiments of 65,000 Utah voting women congratulated the women of New York on achieving civic independence. We assure the people of New York State that the new voting element will hinder every evil cause and will help every good and righteous work."

EMMELINE B. WELLS,
President.

SUSA YOUNG GATES,
Corresponding Secretary.

"You'll find my ancestor's name on the Declaration of Independence."

"Well, you'll find my name on the registration lists of 1917."—*Kansas City Journal.*

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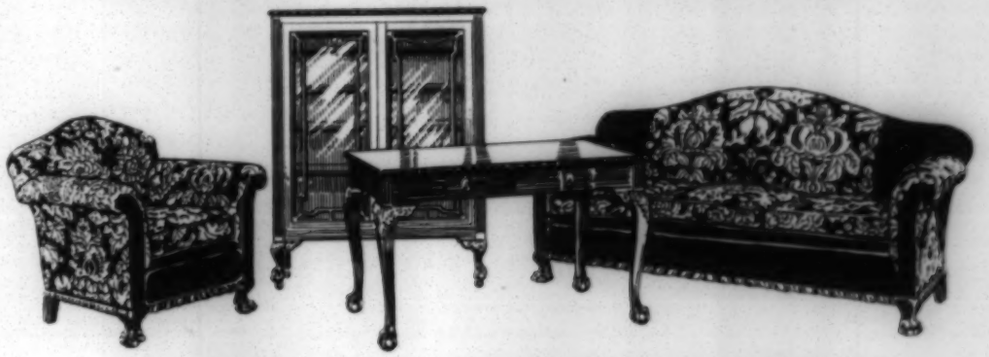

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Dr. Shaw's French Baby

"THE Antis can't say now that I have no children," says Dr. Anna Howard Shaw with a delicious little smile. "This is a reproach they have hitherto used with great pleasure," she explained, when someone asked her if the report that she has adopted a French baby is true.

"True in nearly every particular," she added, "only you might say that it is four grandnieces and no grandnephews, who are adopting it with me, and that as both of my secretaries, Miss Lucy Anthony and Miss Reilly, are proud foster mothers of two other little French orphans, we have quite a family party."

Dr. Shaw took over her French baby as a Christmas present which works two ways, a gift of herself to the orphan baby and of the baby to herself. As soon as her four little grandnieces were told of the adoption of the little French girl and they were to have a share in it, they immediately began to send letters and Christmas gifts to the new member of the family. The very smallest grandniece it was, who promptly gave the interest on her Liberty Bond of the first issue to help support the baby. And the eldest grandniece announced that she had never cared much for French but that she was now about to pitch into it very hard in order to correspond with "our" child in her own language.

Suffragists all over the country are adopting needy little French children after this fashion of Dr. Shaw's.

Girl Wins First Place

THE highest average at a Government's wireless examination held in Baltimore just before Christmas was won by a girl. She made the best record of anybody—man or woman—in the operating tests. This girl is one of ten who, immediately after war was declared, decided to take up wireless telegraphy. They all now have Government licenses and their average record is said to be high.

Trades Women Urge Federal Amendment

RESOLUTIONS showing the deep interest of working women in the swift passage of the Federal Woman Suffrage Amendment were recently passed by the Chicago Women's Trade Union League.

These resolutions called on all Illinois members of Congress in both houses to vote for the proposed suffrage amendment. It was also the opinion of the Trades Woman's League that the Amendment should be introduced during the present session of Congress. Miss Agnes Nestor, a member of the Women's Committee of the National Council of Defense, was the nominee for president of the Chicago League, on whose executive board is Mrs. Raymond Robins, president of the National Women's Trade Union League.

Over and over labor is making its voice heard in favor of the amendment.

Woman's Dress in the Philosophy of the Hour

Woman's Opportunity as Citizen

Woman, the War, and After

The Armenian Woman in War

The above lectures are offered as of especial timeliness by Bertha S. Papazian, 6 Ellsworth Ave., Cambridge, Mass.

"One of the most brilliant orators who has been brought before the public in the Suffrage Cause." Press Department.—New York State Suffrage Party.

"Few speakers have had her training and experience. To these technical advantages still less common is it to find joined her liberal culture and progressive mind. The more there are of such voices, the better it will be for the public." MARY GRAY PECK, Chairman Speakers' Bureau (1915)

"Reports without exception enthusiastic and favorable."

VIOLET MORAWETZ, Chairman Speakers' Bureau (1917).

What Beauty Said to the Beast

AND she went and whispered in his ear. . . . Such is the modern introduction to the story of Beauty and the Beast.

Beauty was a khaki-uniformed young woman in London. The Beast was a British Tank with a grouch. He had been sent out on an errand which any self-respecting tank would balk at. He was being used as a device to collect a $3,000,000 war subscription from a London insurance company. This Beast, believing that a tank's place is at the front collecting Teutons, and not in the streets of London collecting pounds, just naturally pursued his own ideas.

He came out of Wellington Barracks with a rush. Then he took a bite out of Bird Cage Walk. Finally he sat down—and sat tight—"like a balky mule," according to the New York Evening Post, which had this story at first hand from London. Said the Post:

"Persuasion, cajolery, and threats all went unheeded. They told him about the people in the downtown districts that were waiting with their $3,000,000, but would he stir? No, not an inch. The tank men took off their coats; a tank colonel and a tank major came and tried persuasion; the men with the banner who were to march in front put the banner against the iron fence and waited.

"For two hours the mechanics worked at their charge with wrenches and hammers and tongs, and things seemed to be no better than before. At the end of the two hours came 'Beauty,' in a taxicab, carrying a small leather case. She stepped out of the taxi and into the tank, a policeman helping her in. What she said to the tank or what she did nobody outside could learn, but something happened inside; a slow rumbling began, then a quickened hum, and almost before the banner bearers could take their places in front the tank had started on its way."

The Fifty-Fifty Proposition

PAY women men's wages where they do men's work was an important point made by the president of the Wyoming State Federation of Women's Clubs at the annual convention held recently. Wyoming has had equal suffrage since '69, so it is not to be wondered at that the president of this important group of women should favor what is often termed a "fifty-fifty proposition." She said that equal pay for equal service must be for two reasons—in justice to the women for their labor, and in justice to the men returning after the war who should recive their former employment at their former salaries.

New York

New York my native State to thee I sing.
Wisely thou heard'st time's bell of Freedom ring.
In war and woe free, full clear tones are heard,
And men in many lands are deeply stirred.
Now may our waiting States all wisely hear
And Nation re-instate this Fateful year.

ANTOINETTE BROWN BLACKWELL.

Elizabeth (N. J.), Nov., 1917.

At the Last!

O God, who hears the smallest cry
That ever rose from human soul,
Be near my mother when she reads
My name upon the Honor Roll:
And when she sees it written there,
Dear Lord, stand to, behind her chair!

Or, if it be Thy sacred will
That I may go and stroke her hand,
Just let me say, "I'm living still!
And in a brighter, better land."
One word from me will cheer her so,
O Lord, if you will let me go!

I know her eyes with tears will blind,
I think I hear her choking cry,
When in the list my name she'll find—
Oh, let me—let me—let me try
To somehow make her understand
That it is not so hard to die!

She's thinking of the thirst and pain;
She's thinking of the saddest things;
She does not know an angel came
And led me to the water-springs,
She does not know the quiet peace
That fell upon my heart like rain,
When something sounded my release,
And something eased the scorching pain.
She does not know, I gladly went
And am with Death, content, content.

I want to say I played the game—
I played the game right to the end—
I did not shrink at shot or flame.
But when at last the good old friend,
That some call Death, came beckoning me,
I went with him, quite willingly!
Just let me tell her—let her know—
It really was not hard to go!

—NELLIE MCCLUNG, in *"Next of Kin."*

Speaker of Tennessee House at Suffrage Convention

AT the annual convention of the Nashville, Tenn., Woman Suffrage Party, Hon. Clyde Shropshire, speaker of the House of Representatives of Tennessee, and an ardent supporter of suffrage, was invited to preside over the elections which resulted as follows: Chairman, Mrs. W. A. Overall; first vice-chairman, Mrs. Charles W. Baker; second vice-chairman, Mrs. Porter Phillips; third vice-chairman, Miss Katherine Allen; fourth vice-chairman, Mrs. J. T. Graham; treasurer, Mrs. Reuben Mills; recording secretary, Miss Bentie Thomas; corresponding secretary, Miss Mozelle Cisco; press chairman, Mrs. Charlotte Rogers; chairman of literature, Miss Sadie Frank. Mrs. Leslie Warner was unanimously elected honorary vice-chairman for Nashville.

The suffragists of Nashville, and throughout the state of Tennessee, are active for the Federal Amendment. Mrs. Guilford Dudley, president of the Tennessee Equal Suffrage Association; Mrs. Leslie Warner, honorary vice-chairman of Nashville; Mrs. A. S. Buchanan, congressional chairman, and Miss Mary Lipe, treasurer for the state association, were among the prominent Tennessee suffragists who attended the convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association. They remained after its close to work for the Federal Amendment.

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(Jus Suffragii)

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Why Marry?

(*Continued from page* 111)

in it. Let go of what is sordid and base in it. And however young one is, perhaps the younger the more surely, one has to admit that it speaks well both for the substance of the institution and for Mr. Williams's constructive subtlety in stripping the husks down to the substance that the play's question, followed understandingly from curtain to curtain, changes insidiously and ingratiatingly into, Why not?

Woman Member of Punjab University

The first woman to be elected a member of the Punjab University of India is Miss M. R. U. Holmer, M.A., recently made one of the science faculty and a member of the board of studies in botany, zoology and physiology. She is a professor of physiology and biology at the Lady Hardinge Medical College, Delhi.

The Book Stall

READING between the lines in Mr. Burdette Lewis's *The Offender and His Relations to Law and Society*, it is possible to see that women have put out more than one idea for a more effective way of dealing with delinquents. There is, for example, a new note of helpfulness introduced into the study of the feeble-minded by Mrs. Helen Thompson Woolley, director of the Vocational Bureau of Cincinnati, and by Dr. Mable Fernald of the Bureau of Social Hygiene Laboratories affiliated with the State Reformatory for Women at Bedford Hills, New York. Both see light ahead for a most unfortunate class, and Dr. Fernald contends that early tests for feeble-mindedness applied at Bedford Hills were inaccurate. Only about 33 1/3 per cent. of those examined are in need of custodial care, whereas the old tests indicated that all the women examined were feeble-minded. Mrs. Woolley's careful studies of the children under her observation leads her to the opinion that none of the children afflicted with higher grades of mental deficiency are "necessarily destined to industrial failure on the ground of mental defect." The *gloomy* outlook, formerly predicted for the future of the morally and mentally handicaped, seems to have given place to something more cheerful as women have been permitted more and more to gain a foothold in the study of correctional methods.

THE woman's point of view, which was once feared as sentimental, turns out in this, as in other fields, to be just plain common sense. The Lillian D. Wald plan of scholarships for children from fourteen to sixteen bids fair to be a good economic idea instead of mere feminine altruism. All of these contributions by women tend toward removing the conditions out of which criminals are made.

Dr. Katherine Davis's plan of discipline for the Bedford Hills Reformatory for women is explained at length by Mr. Lewis as among advanced types of treatment for criminals. In his analysis of systems of prisons government, he places Dr. Davis's as "an excellent example of the mixed benevolent, despotic and Hamiltonian republican form of government." Mr. Thomas Mott Osborne's system is described by Mr. Lewis as straight Jeffersonian democratic. Mr. Lewis believes that the type used by Miss Davis is the best form to be applied "where all the offenders of the state are not properly classified and transferred to special types of institutions. As long as there are cosmopolitan institutions, there must be a special form of government for the disciplinary or low-grade group."

IT is hard to get away from the fact, after studying Mr. Lewis's book carefully, that adequate correctional care cannot be worked out without the special contribution women are enabled to give this, as to other branches, of social knowledge.

The Offender and His Relation to Law and Society. Burdette G. Lewis, Commissioner of Correction, New York City. Harper & Brothers, New York City. $2.00.

THE latest of the long series of translations of the tales of Anton Chekhov, by Constance Garnett, is *The Party*. It displays the remarkable short-story technique of this Russian writer better than its predecessors. *A Trifle from Life, Anna on the Neck* and *Not Wanted* are as poignant as any story de Maupassant ever wrote. Their technique is less forced, and their psychology is flawless. The depressing factor in the voluminous tales of Chekhov is their lack of nobility. The men described by him are decadent, aimless or brutal, and the women are decadent, aimless or unmoral. These stories seem to have no part in the struggle of Russia toward the light as Dotoievsky's have, for example, or Maxim Gorky's. The old, impassioned hate of serfdom, seen in Turgeniev, Tolstoi, Gogol, is asleep. In Chekhov one only sees women, tired of their homes, and men bored with getting drunk. In depicting such a set of emotions, this Russian realist is a master.

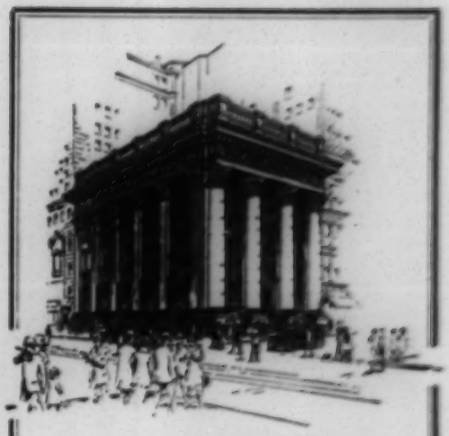
THE story called The Husband, in the volume previous to the present collection, *The Lady with the Dog*, is as brief as de Maupassant or O. Henry. It is as coldly passionate as any tale can be. It is the picture of a woman, starved for pleasure, at a ball in a pretty garrison town. The music and the lights and the dance have half-intoxicated her. Her husband, jealous, thick-skinned and brutish, forces her to go home with him against her will when the evening is young. "Coming out of the club, the husband and wife walked all the way home in silence. . . . He was pleased and satisfied, and, at the same time, he would have liked to go back to the club and make every one dreary and miserable. . . . And Anna Pavlovna could scarcely walk. . . . She felt miserable, insulted and choked with hate. . . . She was silently trying to think of the most biting and venomous words she could hurl at her husband, and at the same time she was fully aware that no word could penetrate her tax collector's hide. What did he care for words? Her bitterest enemy could not have contrived for her a more helpless position.

"And meanwhile the band was playing and the darkness was full of the most rousing, intoxicating dance tunes."

Two volumes of the *Tales of Chekhov, The Party, The Lady with the Dog*. Translated by Constance Garnett. Macmillan Co. Price, $1.50 each.

THOSE who say women have no originality should read "Through the Rainbow," by Florence Peltier (Fleming H. Revell Co.). Among the thousands of stories written for children, no one ever thought before of taking a little girl through a series of fairylands representing the colors of the rainbow, with appropriate adventures in each. It is a charming tale, and the illustrations by Clara Powers Wilson and Jewel Lendrum Morrison add to its attractiveness. The author is a granddaughter of Mrs. Emily P. Collins, who organized the first local woman's rights club in this country—probably the first in the world—at South Bristol, N. Y., in 1848.

A. S. B.



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May You and Your State Win!

THE Woman Citizen is in the heart of its drive for 100,000 subscribers in 1918.

At the Washington Convention thirteen state associations pledged 100 new subscribers apiece. One county association—that was the Equal Suffrage League of Wayne County, Michigan—likewise pledged 100 new subscribers. Two state associations raised their own pledges to 200—they were the New Jersey Woman Suffrage Association and the Louisiana Woman Suffrage Party. Twenty-six state associations have pledged nothing, but we believe that they will as soon as they realize the advantages of getting into the race.

A race it is to be, with rewards for the winners. The *Woman Citizen* sets forth below the schedule of premiums upon which it has decided for the exhilaration of the contestants:

FIRST PREMIUM—CASH, $50

To the State Association that sends in the highest number over 200 (paid new subscribers). The net price per subscription to the State Association is .70, the .30 to go into the state, county or local treasury, as may be decided by arrangement between the state and its branches.

SECOND PREMIUM—CASH, $25

To the County Association that sends in the highest number over 100 (paid new subscribers). These would come through the State Association, and would help swell the state's total.

THIRD PREMIUM—CASH, $25

To the Local Club that sends in the highest number over 100 (paid new subscribers). These would come through the County Association into the State Association, and thence to the WOMAN CITIZEN.

FOURTH PREMIUM——CASH $25

To the Co-operating Subscriber who sends in the highest number over 50. This would be independent of state, county and club circulation activities, would apply to states that do not take up the circulation work in an official way, and would come directly to the WOMAN CITIZEN. The net price per subscription is $1.00. No discount.

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I wish to become a Co-operating Subscriber to the WOMAN CITIZEN and I hereby pledge myself to help in the drive for 100,000 NEW subscriptions. I agree to secure ten (10) NEW subscriptions to the magazine for which I will pay $1.00 each.

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Most of the recipes following are of this class. Only two or three are old ones, and they are recipes for some popular salads that are always in demand.

Take the Strawberry Bavarian Cream, for example. Every cook is supposed to know how to make Bavarian Creams, and certainly nothing is more delicious than one that is properly made. Marion Harland was one of the first of the great cooks to discover that Jell-O—whipped exactly as cream is whipped—formed the ideal base for all forms of Bavarian Creams. Almost any kind of fruit can be stirred into the whipped Jell-O, just as the cut strawberries are in the recipe below. With comparatively little effort and little expense any woman can make Bavarian Creams of Jell-O that she could never hope to equal in any other way. Pineapple (canned), oranges, cherries, bananas or other berries can be used instead of the strawberries specified in the recipe.

Use a Dover egg beater for whipping Jell-O, and whip it just as you whip cream—only be sure you do not wait till Jell-O begins to set before you whip it.

Strawberry Bavarian Cream

Chop or cut fine with a knife a half box of strawberries, sprinkle with a half cup of sugar and stand in a colander to drain. Dissolve a package of Strawberry Jell-O in a half pint of boiling water. When cool, measure strawberry juice and add enough cold water to make a half pint and turn into dissolved Jell-O. Whip until thickness of whipped cream, then fold in the cut strawberries, and add one cup of whipped cream if you care to do so at the increased cost. Serve in sherbet glasses. Garnish with fresh berries. Any fresh fruit or canned fruit can be used instead of strawberries. Whipped cream adds to the richness of the dessert, but it is not necessary.

Jappy Jell-O Compote

Pour a half cup or cup of peach juice into a pint measure; fill with water, let come to boiling point, and dissolve a package of Lemon or Orange Jell-O in it. Add one cup of cooked rice (cold). Pour half into a dish or individual moulds and set away to harden. Place six or seven halves of peaches on the jellied rice and cover with the remainder of the rice. Serve with meat course, or, if for dessert, with whipped cream.

Olive Jell-O Salad

Dissolve a package of Lemon Jell-O in a half pint of boiling water. Add half-pint can of tomato soup, one cup finely chopped celery and twelve olives chopped. Salt to taste. Set away to harden.

Glorified Rice

Dissolve a package of Lemon Jell-O in a half pint of boiling water. Add one-half pint of canned pineapple juice or any fruit-juice. When a cold liquid, whip to the consistency of heavy whipped cream. Have two cups of cold boiled rice cooked dry. Fold the rice into the whipped Jell-O. Add one cup whipped cream, four tablespoonfuls sugar, and salt to taste. Set in a cold place to harden.

The whipped cream may be omitted and the Glorified Rice will still be a most delicious dish. Whipped Jell-O, alone or in combination with fruit, is so good that it is seldom necessary to add cream to it.

Imperial Salad

Dissolve a package of Lemon Jell-O in a pint of boiling water and one tablespoonful vinegar. Just as Jell-O begins to set, add one small can sliced pineapple, one-half can Spanish pimentos, shredded, and one sliced cucumber. Serve with cream salad dressing.

New Manhattan Salad

Dissolve a package of Lemon Jell-O in a pint of boiling water. When slightly stiffened add one cup each of chopped celery and apple, one cup English walnut meats broken in pieces and sprinkled with salt. Cool in individual moulds; serve on lettuce with mayonnaise or French dressing.

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How Can We Do It?

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In the magazine last week we told you about the "Intensive Circulation Campaign" that was started at the Washington convention when the state presidents pledged their associations to underwrite blocks of subscriptions to the *Woman Citizen*. Under the heading, "The Woman Citizen and You," in this issue, on page 98, we bring to your attention a plan by which co-operating subscribers can help make 100,000 *new* subscriptions a reality

Big Work is Synonymous With Suffrage

Send us at least one NEW subscription to the Woman Citizen NOW